

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 21, 1887.

ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

MECHANICVILLE.—A Spirited Sketch of
an Important Battle of the Peninsular
Campaign. By H. D. O'Brien, Major, 1st
Miss., East St. Louis, Ill.

WOOD'S DIVISION AT MISSION RIDGE.—
Its Prominence in Reaching the Crest. By
Gen. Aquila Wiley, Colonel, 41st Ohio,
Wooler, O.

GREGG'S CAVALRY.—Its Part in the
Spring Campaign of 1863. By N. D. Pre-
ston, Captain, 102d N. Y. Cav., Pittsburg, Pa.

THE SAUNDERS RAID.—A Successful
Expedition Against the East Tennessee and
Virginia Railroad. By S. C. Fry, Battery
D, 1st Ohio L. A., La Crosse, Ky.

RAPPANNOCK STATION.—The Bril-
liant Charge of the 6th Me. By H. E.
Matthews, San Francisco, Cal.

WADDELL FARM.—An Account of a Brick
Arkansas Fight. By Albert G. Bracht,
Colonel, 3d U. S. Cav., Fort Davis, Tex.

ON TO EICHMUND.—A Graphic Narrative
of Capture and Captivity. By George B.
Crenford, Co. G, 1st Va., Wellsburg, W. Va.

VANDERVEER'S BRIGADE.—Its Gallant
Conduct at Chickamauga. By S. P. Zolner,
Co. H, 35th Ohio, Germantown, O.

BLANKINSHIP'S ZOUAVES.—The First Day-
night Charge. By J. H. E. Whitney, Sergeant,
Co. B, 9th N. Y., New York City.

THE SAUNDERS RAID.—An account of a
daring and successful expedition. By S.
Cordell Fry, Battery D, 1st Ohio L. A., La
Crosse, Ky.

OR COURSE THE poor old Mugwump. Even-
ing Post of New York and Herald of Boston
are actually disgruntled over the interference
with the return of the rebel battle-flags as
they were over the passage of the Dependent
Pension Bill and the opposition to the
President visiting the National Encampment.
Too bad for the poor things!

THE Germans are pushing their commerce
with unwearied vigor. The news now
comes from Africa that German gin has
well nigh taken the place of New England
rum as a medium for civilizing the ignorant
blacks of the Dark Continent, and beguiling
them of their elephant tusks and gold dust.

The papers state that Gen. E. S. Bragg has
become an enthusiastic supporter of Blaine.
What was the matter? Would not Cleveland
reward his distinguished services according
to Bragg's own estimate of them?

Or course the soldier-hating Mugwump
New York Times, New York Evening Post
and Boston Herald are much more dis-
gruntled over the non-return of the rebel
flags than any real Southern papers.

WHATEVER Gen. Drum may have done,
he certainly had nothing to do with the
President's unparalleled blunder in regard
to "the Confederate States."

It is so easy to yell "claim-agent's
scheme" that a man with no more brain
than one of the "Aztec children" can do
it—and he generally does.

The main reason many papers have for
hating THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is that it
is read by 20 people where they are read by
one. Jealousy gnaws their small souls.

FORSYTH POST, of Toledo, O., and prob-
ably the largest Post in the G. A. R., has
voted unanimously in favor of the proposed
Dependent Pension Bill.

HUBBARD for the printers! They have
resolved that women who do the same work
as men shall receive the same pay. This is
manly.

CONVERSATION CLUB BADGE.

We are apparently on the verge of a dis-
pute whether men who reside in Canada
shall work in the United States, and vice
versa. The Knights of Labor at Detroit and
elsewhere think we are being injured by
Canadian cheap labor, and propose to see if
a cap cannot be put to it.

Anarchist Johann Most keeps on shriek-
ing that Liberty is dead. He has all the
liberty that there is or ever was to go away
from a country that he dislikes so much as
he does this.

WHY WE SHOULD HAVE A GREAT RE- UNION.

The most powerful reason in influencing
the selection of St. Louis as the place for
holding the 21st National Encampment
was that it would be more convenient for
the meeting of a greater number of ex-soldiers
from any other great city.

The main reason for holding the Encampment
at Portland, Me., in 1885, was to give
a chance to the New England comrades who
had emigrated into the Interior a chance
to revisit their old homes and comrades.

For a similar reason the Encampment last
year was held at San Francisco to give the
comrades who had settled on the Pacific
Coast an opportunity to meet with repre-
sentatives of their old regiments, brigades,
corps and armies.

Both these gatherings were eminently suc-
cessful in attaining these purposes, and
afforded immeasurable gratification to many
thousands. The only drawback was the
considerable expense and the time required
by these long journeys. Though the rail-
roads were very liberal and put the rates
unprecedentedly low, and the California
hotel keepers and others were equally gen-
erous, the expenses of the trip to San Fran-
cisco were on an average nearly \$300. The
time required was nearly a month. This
was much more than the majority of the
comrades could afford.

St. Louis was then chosen, as being the
nearest center of population of any great
city, except Cincinnati, and being nearer the
center of the ex-soldier population of any
city.

At least one-half, if not two-thirds, of the
survivors of the men who rallied around
the flag in 1861-65, live within less than 24
hours' ride of St. Louis.

Immediately upon the close of the war
there was a great exodus to the Interior of
the country of young men who had served
in regiments raised east of the Allegheny
Mountains. This was not confined to farm-
ers who found the cheap and fertile lands of
Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Ne-
braska, Kansas and Dakota more inviting
than the less generous soil upon which they
were born, but there went with them me-
chanics, merchants, lawyers, doctors, rail-
road men, etc., who found their places at
home filled up during their years of absence,
while the Interior afforded opportunities for
an even start in life.

The result is that more than half of many
Eastern regiments are now living west and
north of the Ohio River, while there is not
a single New England, New York, New Jer-
sey, Pennsylvania, Delaware or Maryland
regiment but has many members in that
section.

A large proportion of these have not seen
a member of their regiments since they were
mustered out. They have not even seen
those who live in the same State with them,
as there have been few if any opportunities
for those living hundreds of miles apart to
come together. For example, it is easier
for the members of the 14th Brooklyn
who live in the different parts of Kansas to
come together in St. Louis than it would be
for them to meet at any point within the
State. Then, too, by going to St. Louis they
will meet many of those who belonged to
other regiments in the same brigade, division
or corps, and who are almost as dear to them
as the comrades of their own regiment.

This is a chance that may not come to them
again for many years—a chance that will
really never come again—for many of those
who might meet this year will be finally
mustered out before another National En-
campment.

The first thing to do now is for every vet-
eran to resolve to go to St. Louis. The next
thing is to announce this intention through
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and call upon all
of the regiment to meet in St. Louis for a
grand reunion. Let a place in that city be
designated as the meeting-place of the reg-
iment, and announced through our columns.
In this way it will reach every soldier in the
country, and arouse an interest that will do
much toward bringing out the biggest gather-
ing of soldiers the country has seen since
the grand review in Washington.

This matter ought to be attended to at
once. It will not do to wait and consult. Let
some man in every regiment take the initia-
tive without delay, and call upon his com-
rades to meet him in St. Louis. The begin-
ning at once is of great importance. Let us
have a lot of these announcements for next
week's NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

HERE'S A "REASON."

It is amazing with what wretched sophis-
try the soldier-hating papers try to deceive
their readers. The Philadelphia Record,
which is savagely fighting the Dependent
Pension Bill—or any further pension legisla-
tion—says:

As time passes the ranks of the veterans are be-
coming rapidly thinned by death, and the element
composed of corrupts and substitutes grows in
influence. It is a notorious fact that some Grand
Army Posts are formed almost exclusively of this
element, many of whose members never saw active
service, and who, as Gen. Grant said, only long
to get real and when the war was over.

Is not this quite too absurd? That is,
that the "corrupts and substitutes" are
healthier, sturdier men than the genuine
soldiers, and are outliving them! The editor
of the Record should be given the red ribbon,
as the best and most thoroughbred are in the
journalistic exhibition.

We are apparently on the verge of a dis-
pute whether men who reside in Canada
shall work in the United States, and vice
versa. The Knights of Labor at Detroit and
elsewhere think we are being injured by
Canadian cheap labor, and propose to see if
a cap cannot be put to it.

Anarchist Johann Most keeps on shriek-
ing that Liberty is dead. He has all the
liberty that there is or ever was to go away
from a country that he dislikes so much as
he does this.

"SUBSTITUTES AND BOUNTY-JUMPERS."

It is so easy to shout "substitutes and
bounty-jumpers" at the old soldiers that
any man who has scarcely brains enough to
fill a penitentiary cell can do it, and it is pre-
cisely this class of men who are doing most
of it.

According to them the substitutes and
bounty-jumpers form the bulk of the veter-
ans, and the men who left their homes from
pure patriotism, and sacrificed everything to
save the country are so few as to be
hardly worth considering. This is a mean
and cowardly slander, and the men who ut-
ter it are the ones who, if old enough to
bear arms during the war, were poltroons
who did not dare go where they would wear
a cap burst. They are the sneaks who at the
first mention of a draft perjured them-
selves as to their bodily condition, or begged
foreign protection, or sneaked off to Canada.

We all know this to be true of our own
knowledge, and plain figures will show the
wicked falsehood of their calumny.

In all there were 2,859,132 enlistments in
the Union army. Of these the following re-
ceived no bounty whatever:

First three months men	91,976
Second three months men	15,007
Six-months men	37,398
Nine-months men	16,261
One-hundred-days men	83,602
Miscellaneous short-term men, about	210,243

To these should be added one-half of those
who enlisted in 1861, 1862 and 1863 for three
years, and were denied all bounty because
they were disabled and discharged before
they had completed two years of service:

Discharged without bounty	539,607
Brought down	219,294
	758,901

Here we have nearly one-third of the total
number of enlistments who did not receive a
cent of bounty upon any score.

In response to the call of May 3, 1861, and
July 2, 1862, 1,079,333 men enlisted for three
years. This was nearly half the total num-
ber of enlistments. They came out before
there was any talk of drafts or big bounties,
and the only bounty promised them was \$100.
If we add to this the short-term enlistments
mentioned above, we have a grand total of
1,293,717, or nearly three-fifths of the entire
number who either got no bounty at all or
at most but \$100.

The remaining 921,555 men who came out
under later calls were made up as follows:

Three-years men	724,621
Two-years men	12,630
Short-term men	123,443
	859,694

The three-years men were promised \$302
bounty. As the greenback did not then
average over 40 cents in gold valuation this
bounty amounted to really but \$120.25. At
least one-half of the enlisted men did not
get even that, because of the ruling that they
must serve at least two years before becom-
ing entitled to a bounty.

Thus it will be seen that at least seven out
of every ten men who enlisted got no bounty
whatever. Of the remaining three perhaps
two received from the Government from \$100
to \$402 bounty—worth then from \$40 to
\$160—while the remaining possibly got very
large local bounties.

Nor is the tenth man, who got a big local
bounty to be considered purely a mercenary.
A very large proportion of the men who
came out under the later calls were no less
patriotic than those who first responded.
But they were married men, with young
families, to whom they felt their first duty
was owed. Many who were not married
had fathers, mothers, sisters and other rela-
tives depending upon them for support.

When the large bounties were offered this
enabled them to go, by leaving behind a sum
which would take care of their dependent
ones for a few months. The size of these
bounties has been grossly exaggerated. In
some cases, it is true, there were as high
as \$1,000 paid. At that time the greenback
was worth only 35 cents on the dollar, and
\$1,000 would not buy nearly as much of the
necessaries of life as \$350 will to-day.
What sort of an inducement would \$350
be to-day to a young mechanic to leave
his family and home and march down to
such awful slaughter as that through which
Grant was leading the recruits sent him in
the Wilderness and at Spotsylvania, if the
rebel and Copperhead press of that day were
to be believed, a recruit did not average
more than two weeks of life after reaching
the front, for they continually asserted that
the "Ditcher" was losing an army every 10
days. A man had to have some stronger
reason than 1,000 depreciated paper dollars
to make him face such terrors as he was as-
sured awaited him south of the Rappahan-
nock.

A thousand times the biggest bounty that
any recruit received would not induce one of
these howlers about "substitutes" to take a
private soldier's place on the right bank of
the Rapidan, and go through such an expe-
rience as the average enlisted man went
through from the 4th of May, 1861, until the
9th of April, 1865.

It must be kept in mind all the time,
however, that the substitutes and the men
who received big bounties were a very small
minority of the army. Hundreds of good
fighting regiments never saw a substitute or
a big-bounty man in their ranks. In many
of the best fighting States the local bounties
were nominal. Take, for example, Kansas,
which sent a larger proportion of her people
to the field than any other State. In all she
only paid \$57,407 in bounty, which was
about \$2 a head for her fighting men. Re-
duced to a gold valuation this was about
80 cents. Iowa, who put 77,000 men
into the field, only paid out \$1,615,
171 in local bounties, or \$21 apiece—
\$7.35 on a gold basis. Illinois, who stands
next to Kansas in proportion of her popula-
tion which she sent to the front, only paid
out \$17,299,205 in local bounties for the

259,147 men—and splendid men they were,
too—whom she sent to the front. This was
an average of \$69 each, or reduced to a gold
basis, \$24.15. Indiana, who comes next to
Illinois in the percentage of enlistments to
population, sent 197,147 men to the front
and paid \$9,182,354 in local bounties, or
\$46.50 a head—reduced to a gold basis
\$26.284.

A MONUMENT AT HANOVER, PA.

Last Spring the Hon. I. C. Dellone, of
Pennsylvania, introduced into Congress a
bill to erect a monument at Hanover, Pa.,
the scene of the cavalry fight of June 30,
1863. This action had an important bearing
on the battle of Gettysburg, which began
the next day, and was the first battle fought
on free soil. There was much that was par-
ticularly interesting about the battle. The
people of Hanover, unlike those of Gettys-
burg and most of the adjacent country, were
intensely patriotic, generous-hearted people.
When it was known that the Union cavalry
was approaching they hung out all their
banners and brought out food, cold water,
lemonade, etc., to give the tired and hungry
troopers as they rode along. While they
were engaged in this pleasant work, Stuart's
cavalry charged the 18th Pa. Cav., which was
in the advance, and the battle began. A
magnificent saber fight took place right un-
der a Star Spangled Banner stretched across
the principal street. The 18th Pa. was at
first driven, but the 5th N. Y. Cav. came to
its assistance, and the rebels were driven out
of town. In the meantime, the 5th and 7th
Mich. Cav. came up and took a hand in the
affair. We lost 19 killed, 41 wounded and
123 missing. After the battle the women of
Hanover were especially active and efficient
in caring for the wounded.

Gen. Pleasanton, Gregg, Hammond and
E. W. Whittaker earnestly favor the erection
of a monument at the spot in the Public
Square of Hanover, and Gen. Whittaker
urges that it be a statue of an American
cavalryman. He says in his letter:

The great soldiers of Europe all concede that our
cavalry was the best the world ever saw. The
flower of the Southern chivalry—horsemen, mark-
smen and swordsmen—were led by Stuart on their
own fields, but to be routed in every hand-to-
hand contest by the "thinking sabers" of the
Union American cavalry, who were drilled and
disciplined by the gallant Bayard from your own
State, whom I saw mortally wounded before my
own eyes at Fredericksburg, Va., where he com-
manded the first organized cavalry brigade in the
volunteers, and by Kilpatrick, who succeeded him.
Let there be a statue on the spot where the Union
cavalrymen first led the flower of the Southern
chivalry in its defeat in the invasion of free soil,
and what would be more appropriate than a mounted
and fully-equipped cavalryman?

JEFF DAVIS thinks the time is propitious
for him to open his ever-ready mouth for a
while about how he was persecuted. He
writes a six-column letter to the Baltimore
Herald to tell how our Government tried to
assassinate him. The substance of this is
that some one wrote him an anonymous
letter in 1861, telling him that Gov. Curtin
had released a notorious desperado from the
penitentiary upon the condition that he
would go to Montgomery, Ala., and assassi-
nate Davis. Subsequently he saw a "man
squatting down by the brick wall" that was
near Davis's office. When Davis approached
him, he "skulked away." He believes that
Dahlgren, who made the raid to Richmond,
had instructions to murder him. Another
time, when riding out with an Aid, "a rifle-
ball whizzed by me and in front of Col.
Johnston." They hunted around for the man
who fired the shot, but found no one. Sub-
sequently the police found a man lurking in
an unoccupied house with a rifle, who
said that he was hiding to avoid conscrip-
tion. Davis had him sent to Gen. Lee to
put into a regiment, and heard nothing
more of him. Afterward another shot was
fired in his neighborhood when he was out
riding, but he was never able to find out the
man who did it. At another time he got
information that a train on which he was to
travel was to be wrecked, and obstructions
were actually found on the track and some
Union soldiers were captured in the neigh-
borhood. He then turns off abruptly to say
that he considered McClellan and Meade
the two best Generals in the Union army,
and that Grant, Sheridan and Sherman were
pretty small potatoes. He extols Albert
Sidney Johnston as the greatest General of
the Confederacy. Had he lived, Grant's
army would have been destroyed at Shiloh,
and had Stonewall Jackson lived the Army
of the Potomac would have been annihilated
at Chancellorsville; if Lee had only had
correct maps of the country east of Rich-
mond, McClellan's army would have been
swept out of existence, and so on.

WORK OF THE PENSION BUREAU.

During the week ending July 16 there
were received 42,778 pieces of mail matter,
and 41,278 letters and circulars were sent
out. The number of claims received during
the week was 3,644, of which 703 were
original invalid cases; 343 widows; 5 war of
1812; 5 bounty land cases; 15 navy cases;
266 claims on account of Mexican service,
and 2,306 applications for increase.

During the fiscal year which closed on
the 30th of June, the Old War and Navy
Division, in addition to recording and jacking
about 18,000 claims on account of service
in the Mexican war, admitted 11,155
Mexican war cases.

The work of this Division is unprece-
dented. In addition to keeping up with the
current work, the allowance of these 11,155
cases represents an immense amount of labor
imposed upon the Division.

Report of certificates issued during week
ending July 16, 1887: Original, 905; in-
crease, 832; release, 147; restoration, 45; du-
plicate, 10; accrued, 66; arrears, 0; Act of
March 3, 1883, 1; Order of April 3, 1884, 2;
Act of March 3, 1885, 0; Order Oct. 7, 1885, 6;
Act of Aug. 4, 1886, 1; Supplemental Act
Aug. 4, 1886, 8; Mexican war, 99; total,
2,122.

On Friday at Carbondale, Ill., while Mrs. Logan,
in company with Mrs. Henry Campbell, was out
riding the horse became frightened and backed the
buggy over an embankment. Mrs. Logan, in at-
tempting to jump out, caught her foot in a wheel
and was thrown under the horse's feet, sustaining
a severe scalp wound, and her left arm and side
were badly bruised. A surgeon was immediately
called, who pronounced the wound quite serious,
but not necessarily dangerous. Late dispatches to
friends in Washington state that she is rapidly re-
covering from her injuries.

Lieut. James Weir Graydon, who served in the
7th Ind. Cav., and afterward entered the navy, is
the inventor of a new explosive, which is seven
times more powerful than dynamite, and yet it is
perfectly safe to handle. He was for some years in
China, aiding the Government there in its war
against the French and the rebels. While in China

ATTACKING "THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE."

Wearing somewhat of shouting "coffee-
boiler" and similar epithets at that splendid
soldier—Commander-in-Chief Fairchild—
and other G. A. R. leaders, the soldier-hating
papers have with general accord fallen to
abusing THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and are
pouring out their foulest and falsest libel-
scape upon our devoted heads. The old
shrieks of "pension agents' organ," "run
in the interest of pension sharks," etc.,
fill their columns. The New York Times—
the English—dunking, soldier-hating,
wealth-worshipping Times—which never has
a good word for anything that is American,
that is patriotic, that is for the workingman,
or that is for justice to the soldier—leads off
in this assault and the others follow suit.
Of course in their eyes every man who wore
the blue was a "coffee-boiler," a "substi-
tute," and a "bounty-jumper"; every man
who tries to get a pension is a "dead-beat"
and a "perjured swindler"; every attorney
who tries to aid him in getting justice is a
"pension-shark," professing patriotism in or-
der to fill his pockets, and every paper that
says the Government should treat its soldiers
honestly is "run in the interest of pension
sharks." In their eyes it is legitimate and
laudable for any lawyer to exert himself to
the utmost to enable a criminal, a defaulter,
or a bootlegger to escape justice, but for an at-
torney to aid a broken-down veteran to get
the little pittance which he earned at the
priceless cost of his blood, is to make that
attorney a "pension-shark." Any paper
which insists that the veteran should be
paid that which is his well-earned right, can
only be inspired and controlled by "pension-
sharks."

This is pitifully mean. It is no new thing,
however. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has
always had it to encounter, and probably
always will have it. We have thrived
under these assaults, because we represented
right and patriotism. THE NATIONAL
TRIBUNE has grown under it in a few years
to the largest circulation of any family
weekly in the country. We have 20 readers
where the Times or any of its ilk have one,
and our readers are as a class as high in in-
telligence, education, morality, and all the
civil and social virtues as any in the Nation.
What is more, they believe in us to the ut-
most. They know that we are devoted to the
best interests of the country and the soldiers,
without regard to party, religion, selfish
wealth, or any other biasing influence, which
is something that can rarely be said of any
paper, and especially of the Times sort. We
are proud of our constituents and they are
proud of us, so we are content.

THE Administration has acted with com-
mendable promptness in sending two men-
of-war to Honolulu to take care of our in-
terests. It might be well also to quietly ascer-
tain a brigade of Regular troops at San Francisco
with enough swift-sailing transports to con-
vey them. And when once our troops are land-
ed in Hawaii, they should stay there perma-
nently. Secretary Whitney did well in
taking possession of the Isthmus of Panama
at the first breaking out of the troubles.
The State Department would have done still
better if it had arranged that the occupation
of the Isthmus should have been permanent.
There is more reason for our taking posses-
sion of the Hawaiian Archipelago and the
Isthmus of Panama than for England hold-
ing Egypt and Cyprus.

RUSSIA does not approve of her people
spending their money abroad among for-
eigners who contribute nothing to the
wealth of the country. Her Finance Min-
ister has proposed a law to tax every person
who goes out of the country 30 gold rubles
for the first three months of absence, 20
rubles a month for the next three months, 25
rubles a month for the next three months,
and 30 rubles a month for afterward. A
gold ruble is about 80 cents.

THE papers which are abusing Gen. Fair-
child are abusing the Grand Army of the
Republic. He has received the most em-
phatic indorsement of his comrades from
Maine to California, and his act is their act.
They are proud of him and what he has
done.

PERSONAL.

Among the veterans who attended the recent Re-
union of the 14th Vi. was Gen. S. N. Southard.
There is a romance connected with the General's
family. He was at Gettysburg, and lost one leg
and part of his other foot there. Twelve years
later he received notice from a law firm in the
South that a deceased Confederate soldier, named
Cotnam, had left in trust the sum of
\$15,000, payable in yearly installments of \$1,000,
to the first male heir of Sidney N. Southard who
had saved his life, when he should reach the
age of 15 years. The year following Mr. Southard
met at a reception at President Buchanan's in Bur-
lington his niece, Miss Lydia A. Wright, whom he
subsequently married. They now have two daugh-
ters and one son, and the son is named Cotnam.

In Chicago on Monday evening of last week, Far-
well Hall was the scene of an interesting even-
ing. The Union Veteran Club presented its encor-
porated resolutions upon the death of Gen. Logan to his
widow. The hall was about two-thirds filled by
the members of the club and their lady friends.
The stage was tastefully decorated for the occasion.
In the rear hung a life-sized crayon portrait of the
General, which was draped upon either side
with the flags of the club, spread out to their full
width. Judge Tullih made the presentation ad-
dress and Gen. John McNulta responded for Mrs.
Logan. Afterward Mrs. Logan held a brief recep-
tion.

On Friday at Carbondale, Ill., while Mrs. Logan,
in company with Mrs. Henry Campbell, was out
riding the horse became frightened and backed the
buggy over an embankment. Mrs. Logan, in at-
tempting to jump out, caught her foot in a wheel
and was thrown under the horse's feet, sustaining
a severe scalp wound, and her left arm and side
were badly bruised. A surgeon was immediately
called, who pronounced the wound quite serious,
but not necessarily dangerous. Late dispatches to
friends in Washington state that she is rapidly re-
covering from her injuries.

Lieut. James Weir Graydon, who served in the
7th Ind. Cav., and afterward entered the navy, is
the inventor of a new explosive, which is seven
times more powerful than dynamite, and yet it is
perfectly safe to handle. He was for some years in
China, aiding the Government there in its war
against the French and the rebels. While in China

Moody, the famous ex-guerrilla, tried to get him to
use his influence to secure for him (Moody) a com-
mission as Major General. This Graydon refused to
do, and incurred Moody's enmity in consequence.
They subsequently met in San Francisco, where
Graydon was trying to get an embanking hotel
clerk punished. Moody gave testimony that helped
clear the clerk. Graydon went on the stand,
and testified that Moody and his son kept a low
sinner's boardinghouse in Hong